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SHORT REVIEW

—OF THE—

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE

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GEN'L BENJ. HARRISON.

WHAT THE WORKING MEN SAY OF HIM.

HIS RECORD AS A SOLDIER, AND HOW HE APPEARS AT HOME.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE

OF

GEN'L BENJ. HARRISON.

In American politics appeals to prejudice have become the common methods of warfare. With men of sound judgment such appeals always fail as they ought to, and in the reaction help rather than injure the one aimed at. The selection of the governing power of this great Nation should be determined by the calmest and most enlightened judgment of the people, and not by prejudice or passion. In presenting their candidate the Republican party confidently appeals to the sound and deliberate judgment of the people. His private and public character is without a blemish. Honesty and integrity have characterized his life. His opponents have attempted to array one great branch of American citizens against him, by falsehoods and appeals, not to their judgment, but to their prejudices. Such attempts are deliberate and wanton insults to the intelligence of those they try to influence. So much depends on the labor element in this country that wage-workers are naturally very tenacious of their rights and sensitive on every point which affects them. This is known to the Democrats, and to arouse them in opposition to Gen. Harrison they have undertaken the task of misrepresenting and lying about his record on certain questions, expecting that the workingmen of this country would accept their lies and not investigate for themselves. In this they will find they have committed a serious blunder, for there is no class of the American people who study more or investigate more patiently the record of public men. In this effort to deceive, the Democratic leaders have been and will be aided by a few men who have been active in labor agitations, and who are now engaged in this misrepresentation from interested motives.

HIS CHINESE RECORD.

Among the falsehoods put out, and most persistently repeated, is that when a member of the United States Senate Gen. Harrison opposed all efforts to restrict Chinese immigration. That movement was set on foot by American workingmen and was vehemently urged by them. It is not a crime for men to differ in this world on matters of public policy, and if Gen. Harrison was conscientiously opposed to restriction, every honorable workingman would honor him for it. Had he been so opposed and yet favored the restriction asked for, he would have been a demagogue, selling out his honest convictions for political popularity. But no vote or speech of Gen. Harrison can be cited in proof of any such opposition, the fact being that every vote and speech proves the contrary to be true. A man may be opposed to a bill and yet not opposed to the relief sought to be obtained by the

bill. Let us illustrate: The employes of a certain large establishment, to obtain a redress of grievances, go out upon a strike. Some one of their number proposes and insists on a resort to violence, and advocates the use of the torch. Others oppose such measures. Could it be claimed that those thus opposed were against securing a redress of grievances? In reality, would not such opposition prove them to be the true friend of the cause of labor and of the strike itself? Now let us apply that to the case in question and try Gen. Harrison by that standard. Let him be judged from the record, from what he has said and done, and not by the mere assertions of Democratic newspapers or by interested agitators.

Gen. Harrison did oppose the passage of the first bill on the subject, not because he was in favor of Chinese immigration, but for the reason, as stated by him in his speeches in the Senate while it was under discussion, that it was in contravention of existing treaties. He urged that the true way was to seek a modification of the treaty. Another bill was proposed and for the same reasons he voted against it. He was a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations which considered and reported the present law on the subject. He joined in reporting that bill and voted for it. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who was deeply interested in procuring the passage of the restrictive act, declared on the floor of the Senate that it was the best bill that had been proposed on the subject, and would be satisfactory to the people of the coast. As to his record on this question let us see what the papers of the country have said, and take the testimony of those the most deeply interested.

The Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* thus pertinently and tersely puts the whole question:

Much has been said of General Harrison's record on the Chinese question, and there has been some fussy objection to it. All there is of it is that Harrison in the Senate objected to the violation of the treaty obligations with China, though opposed to Chinese immigration. This is the record:

“Mr. Harrison entered the Senate at the beginning of the Forty-seventh Congress, in 1881, and sat till March 4, 1887. On April 27, 1882, a discussion was had in the Senate on House Bill 5804: ‘A bill to execute certain treaty stipulations with the Chinese.’ Mr. Harrison made two brief speeches on that bill, occupying only a few lines of the Record, and printed at pages 3359 and 3360 of the Congressional Record, Forty-seventh Congress, first session. Mr. Harrison contended that as the treaty used the word ‘laborer,’ it was not in the power of Congress to enlarge the meaning of that word by legislation; that whatever the word ‘laborers’ implied in the treaty that same word would be held to have the same meaning in any law that Congress might pass. He asked Senator Grover, of Oregon, the pertinent question, whether, if he found the proposed law and the existing treaty in conflict, he would still persist in passing the law and thus trampling upon our treaty obligations? To this inquiry Mr. Grover made no reply. Mr. Harrison’s logic was invincible, and it was sustained by the Senate. It may be added that this position has since been maintained by every President and Secretary of State down even to Grover Cleveland and Secretary Bayard.”

The California delegation looked this matter up, and finding there was nothing in it cast the vote that announced the nomination of Harrison.

The people of California are very deeply interested in this matter, and their views of General Harrison’s record should be accepted as authority. On this subject Hon. William W. Morrow, member of Congress from the San Francisco district, says:

"The Page bill was considered in the Senate in the early part of 1882, and Senator Harrison voted against it. The bill, however, failed as a law to keep out Chinese immigration, and was amended in 1884. There is no record as to Senator Harrison's position on the amended bill, but it is known that he favored the additional legislation; but even the law as amended proved ineffectual, and in the XLIXth Congress I introduced a bill which became known as the Morrow bill. It was drawn with considerable care, as I was familiar with the subject, having been Assistant United States Attorney at San Francisco and familiar with the Federal jurisdiction. The bill was approved by the Collector of the Port, the United States Judges and the United States Attorney, and it was supposed that it would accomplish everything that legislation could do under the treaty. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Fair, the Democratic Senator from Nevada, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Senator Harrison was then a member. I had occasion to meet with members of that committee several times while the bill was pending before the committee, and among others with Senator Harrison, and I know that he was in favor of excluding Chinese immigration, either by suitable legislation under the treaty, or a new treaty that could make exclusion absolute. I remember that he and I were members of a small party that went to Philadelphia in the early part of 1886 to attend a dinner given by the Clover Club. During the trip I had quite a talk with Senator Harrison on the subject of Chinese immigration, and I was gratified to find that he was not only in favor of further legislation in restraint of such immigration, but he was in favor of a new treaty that would provide for absolute exclusion.

"The bill introduced by Senator Fair was considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and passed the committee unanimously. It was reported to the Senate by Senator Sherman, who said: 'The bill has been carefully examined in the Committee on Foreign Relations, and as far as I know every provision was assented to with entire unanimity.' This statement will be found on page 4,958 of the Congressional Record of the first session of the XLIXth Congress. It is well known that Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is extremely radical against Chinese immigration. In discussing this bill (which Harrison voted for in the committee, as I have just stated,) Senator Mitchell said: 'This bill is a great improvement, permit me to say, in my judgment, upon any bill that has ever heretofore at any time been reported by any committee of either branch of Congress upon this question.' The Senator's speech will be found on page 5,109 of the Congressional Record of the first session of the XLIXth Congress. The bill passed the Senate unanimously, but was smothered in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. Perry Belmont was chairman, and the only action the Democratic House took in furtherance of the action of the Senate on the Chinese question was to pass the Chinese indemnity bill, providing for the payment of \$147,000 to the Chinese for the Rock Springs outrage.

"But it is said that Senator Harrison, in 1882, opposed legislation against Chinese immigration, and that he voted against an amendment to the bill then pending, offered by Senator Farley, providing that hereafter no State Court or Court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and repealing all laws in conflict with the act. Senator Edmunds opposed this form of amendment, saying that the naturalization laws did not authorize naturalization of Chinese. The Senator was correct. Four years before, in 1878, Judge Sawyer, the U. S. Circuit Judge for California, Oregon and Nevada, had decided on the application of Ah Yup that a native of China of the Mongolian race was not entitled to become a citizen of the United States. On the authority of this decision, Senator

Edmunds proposed an amendment in these words: 'Nothing in the act shall be construed to change the existing naturalization laws so as to admit Chinese persons to citizenship.' Senator Harrison voted for this amendment in preference to the one proposed by Senator Farley. This is all there is in this vote.

"Senator Harrison was undoubtedly opposed to the abrogation of a treaty by indirect legislation. He was in favor of a clear-cut proposition for abrogating the existing treaty, with its annoying limitations, and excluding the Chinamen absolutely, and it is an interesting fact that this is precisely the position occupied by the Senators and Representatives from the Pacific Coast. We have favored an abrogation of the present treaty, because of its limitations on the power of Congress to legislate in defense of the country. Senator Harrison has occupied precisely this position, and his votes on the amendments to the Page bill prove this fact beyond a doubt. Furthermore, Senator Harrison's position has been justified by the fact that a new treaty has been negotiated, with the approval of both parties, under which Chinese immigration will be stopped. The bill introduced by Senator Fair in the Senate is the bill which Senator Harrison voted for in committee, and it is worthy of note that this bill is the framework of the new treaty just negotiated with China.

The press of the coast says:

[Portland Oregonian.]

"The nomination of Harrison is a happy outcome of the contentions of the convention. Harrison will receive the united Republican support. His career has been active, honorable, patriotic, and thoroughly American. On the Chinese question his course has been honorable and right. He properly maintained that we have no just right in violation of a treaty to pass an act to deprive the subjects of China of the privileges guaranteed them by treaty, and insisted that good faith and international amity required that China be asked to modify the treaty before we should enact any extreme legislation. It can not be denied that this position was right. Subsequently, when the objections were removed, Harrison joined in reporting and voting for the restriction bill prepared by Senator Fair (Dem.), of Nevada. But the immigration of the Chinese is no longer a question of practical importance, since restriction keeps them out, and their number in the United States is gradually decreasing. It is complained that some do evade the law and enter the United States, but if this is so it is due to official laxity on the part of our present administration."

[Sacramento Record-Union.]

"The Democracy has already resorted to the mean device of reporting Chinese as celebrating the nomination of General Harrison. It goes without saying that these stories are made out of whole cloth. The record of General Harrison has been thus early misrepresented because the Democracy fears his nomination more than it would have done that of Blaine, Sherman or Gresham. General Harrison has never been a man of concealments concerning his ideas upon public questions. His views have never been matters of doubt on the Chinese question or any other. As a lawyer he opposed useless legislation, and when it came to defense of treaty compacts he stood by the honor and integrity of the government, while opposed to any system that degrades the American workmen, and for this he is now assailed. He reported and voted for anti-Chinese legislation as soon as treaty compacts admitted it, and he stands pledged upon a platform clear and satisfactory upon the question discussed. He is disclosed in strong favorable contrast with his opponent, who but a few short weeks ago was anxiously inquiring of Californians if it was

not possible to Christianize Chinese and bring them into harmony with our system of civilization—thus displaying a surprising degree of ignorance upon the subject. If there are those who would otherwise support General Harrison, but who are fearful that he, in common with some millions, years ago did not understand the Chinese as we do, and therefore can not vote for him, in the name of conscience let them go over to the Democracy, with all its glaring offenses and its open assaults upon the vital industries of the country and the cause of the American laboring citizen. But it is preposterous to suppose that any man who looks at the matter calmly, and is in harmony with the positive protection platform upon which General Harrison stands, with its pronounced championship of home industries and American labor, and its antagonism to Chinese immigration, and who is aware, as the fact is, that General Harrison is the sincere friend of these causes, will be led to desert to the Democracy.”

[San Jose (Cal.) Mercury.]

“If the Democrats can derive any comfort from quoting this old and abandoned [Chinese] record of General Harrison they are welcome to it. The only reason the Republicans can not produce a similar record of Cleveland is that in 1882 he was too obscure to have made a record worth presentation upon any national issue.”

[Nevada Territorial Enterprise.]

“It was understood from the beginning that the convention at Chicago would choose wisely and well. It was only in debate as to whom the choice would fall. We now know the men and everybody is pleased. Harrison and Morton will hold the entire strength of the Republican party, and will gain largely from Democrats who are dissatisfied with the course of Mr. Cleveland.”

[Santa Cruz Sentinel.]

“Good statesmanship consists in devising measures to secure the success of principles. Good politics consists in devising means to secure the success of parties. Judged by these standards, the work of the Chicago convention shows good statesmanship and good politics. The advancement of the Republican principles and the restoration to power of the Republican party are, we believe, fully assured by the nomination of Harrison and Morton.”

[Nevada Territorial Enterprise.]

“His word is good in letter and spirit, and he has accepted a position involving a distinct agreement to keep every promise and defend every principle in the Republican national platform. This alone is sufficient answer to the Chinese humbug. To go further: The Chinese question is entirely of the past and is not, nor has it ever been, a party question. It has been settled for twenty years to come—a longer time than General Harrison will hold the office of President—but should treaty complications arise during his term the platform will be the guide of the President in the course to pursue.”

Senators Mitchell and Dolph have also declared that the General's record was satisfactory to their constituents. If so, what becomes of the silly attempt of the Democrats to create a prejudice against him on this ground in the Eastern States?

THE GREAT STRIKE OF 1887.

Another lie started from Indianapolis is to the effect that during the great railroad strike of 1877 he swayed himself in bitter hostility to the strikers, and urged the employment of force to end the strike. Again the record is against the traducers. Not only is the record against them, but his whole life. The facts are, in brief :

During the strike the citizens of Indianapolis organized what was known as the Committee of Safety. Gen. Harrison, together with other prominent Republicans and Democrats, was a member of the committee. The testimony of all the members, Democrats as well as Republicans, is that at all times and under all circumstances he counseled moderation, holding that the strikers had great cause for complaint, and that they would not violate the laws if the matter was properly set before them. He was on the Committee of Mediation, and maintained the side of the strikers. This is borne out by the testimony of the strikers themselves. A number of the strikers were arrested, some of them for interfering with the running of trains on the O. & M. R. R., Gen. Harrison being the attorney for the receiver of the road. The men were sentenced to ninety-nine days in the jail. After serving a few days Gen. Harrison went to Judge Drummond, who had tried the cases, and prevailed upon him to release them. It is charged that he commanded the troops called out on that occasion. He was solicited so to do by Gov. Williams, a Democrat, but he declined. He did command a company that was called out to defend the arsenal. Let us look at the testimony. Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, a leading Democrat, says :

"The organization of that committee was for the purpose of providing protection for the city and property, if an emergency should arise to make such action necessary. It was not anticipated that any riot would be precipitated by the strikers, but beyond them, for which they were in no wise responsible, was a danger that had to be guarded against. It was on that account, and that alone, that the committee was organized. From its members a sub-committee of five, consisting of General Harrison, Albert G. Porter, Franklin Landers, ex-Governor Baker and myself was chosen to consult with the strikers in order to bring about a peaceable solution of the difficulty. All of us on that sub-committee were in accord, and our relations with the strikers were pleasant. Every member of the committee was in favor of peace, and there was no divergence of opinion."

Gen. Fred. Knefler says :

"Harrison's company was detailed to protect the United States armory. He put this important point in a stage of defense. It is certain that Harrison acted in a thoroughly humane and proper spirit all through. He repelled any suggestion of attacking the strikers unless it should become necessary, and when the strike ended he exerted himself to have the arrested strikers treated leniently. About 200 had been sentenced to 90 days' imprisonment for contempt of court. General Harrison went to Judge Drummond, suggesting that the law had been sufficiently vindicated by the pronouncing of this sentence, and asked that the men be released. Those who had already begun their terms were released, and others were discharged, and nothing more was heard of the prosecutions. The Indianapolis Sentinel acts not only very unworthily in attacking General Harrison, but in a party sense very foolishly, since the most prominent Democrats in the State were as much engaged in the preservation of order as Harrison. It was simply a citizens's duty."

TESTIMONY OF STRIKERS.

Frank Alley, who is in charge of the reducing station of the Indianapolis Gas Company, was an influential member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at the time of the big strike. Speaking of that strike, he says: "I read the Sentinel's article, and I saw nothing in it concerning General Harrison which was not to his credit rather than to his discredit. He did what any good citizen ought to have done under the circumstances. It was that sort of action which saved the city thousands of dollars which it would otherwise had to have paid, as was done in Pittsburgh. Why, nobody can be blamed for trying to save property and perhaps human life. If you can blame men like General Harrison, why don't you blame Governor Williams, who called out the militia?"

"Do you think there was at any time any danger from the strikers themselves?"

"None; the apprehension was on account of the rabble who sought to take the opportunity to plunder or pillage. Why, I took up a gun and helped them defend property in Louisville, where I was at the time."

Dairus E. Crawford, of 125 Garden Street, who for a long time has been an employe of the Vandalia Railroad Company, says: "I am one of the men who was in the strike of '77. I can tell you all you want to know, and moreover I am glad to do it. It was in July, on a given Monday, that the first outbreak occurred. I was then in the Vandalia Yards, and had been for some time. I don't deny the fact that I was in the strike. I don't deny that I helped to stop the trains on the I., B. & W. and the I., C. & L., as it was then, now the Big Four. There were a number of us yardmen connected with it. A Deputy United States Marshall placed me under arrest, along with Chas. Githens, P. Dean, and others, and entered us on the charge of interfering with trains. On the Wednesday following our trial began, closing on the next Friday. Judge Drummond presided, and C. W. Fairbanks and Major Gordon were prominent figures in the prosecution. All during that trial everybody who was there knows that Albert G. Porter and Benjamin Harrison were the two men who stood out in prominence for their lenient and sympathetic actions. Harrison did all he could and on all sides he could. Why, I was in a restaurant that day by the postoffice, and while I was eating in walked a Deputy Sheriff with five men in handcuffs. They had been brought up from Vincennes, and were in custody on the same charge I was, only they were employes of the O. & M. Railroad Company. General Harrison said he would see these men acquitted if it was in his power, and they were, through his influence, cleared. Well, our trial came off. We were all sentenced to ninety-nine days in the Bartholomew County jail. But at the end of twenty-nine days we were pardoned out through some then unknown influence. But I am confident, as were the others, that it was General Harrison who interceded in our behalf. Why, you ask me? Simply because I know the man—I know that our pardon could not have come through the other side. Yes, I can truly testify to the General's leniency and generosity to all of us men all during those times, and I am here to say that if I am alive I will vote for him for our next President."

Alexander McAlpine, Superintendent of the Western Car Company, but who was at the time of the strike Master Mechanic of the Vandalia, said that during the trouble it was learned that sixty-four tramps were near the city, and that they threatened to come in and bring about a reign of terror. "The strikers," he continued, "went to the officers of the Vandalia, I., B. & W., and all other roads involved, and said they would not be responsible for anything of that kind. They

asked for police powers so they could help preserve the peace. General Harrison was one of the Committee on Mediation, and he used his influence toward a settlement of the difficulties in favor of the strikers. *It is due to him that the wages of the men were raised.* A few hot-headed fellows went to the General and asked: 'Why don't you fire upon these men?' The General replied, 'I do not propose to arm myself and go out on the streets and shoot down my neighbors.'

It has been charged that General Harrison has said one dollar a day was enough for a laboring man. If he had so said, it is a little singular he should interest himself to procure an increase of wages for the men. The silly lie needs no other refutation.

INDORSED BY CHIEF ARTHUR.

P. M. Arthur, the head of the Locomotive Brotherhood, says in regard to the support of Gen. Harrison by the labor organizations:

"I have no doubt but that they will give him a strong support. They recognize him as a safe man, and he stands on a sound platform. General Harrison has nothing in his record that should prevent any Republican workingman from voting for him. I regard his nomination as a strong one, and know his friendly attitude toward organized labor. Sometime ago I went to Indianapolis to straighten out a difficulty between our men and one of the local roads, and it was principally through the good offices of General Harrison that a strike was prevented and matters were adjusted. Mr. Harrison has proven himself a friend of labor—at least he has shown a kindly feeling toward the Brotherhood. A committee, of which I was one, waited upon him once, and he received us most cordially and did all he could do for us. He secured an audience with the President for us, going with the committee to the executive mansion and waiting until our interview ended. He made a lasting impression on the delegates, and I do not think one of us will ever forget him for the kind reception he gave the Brotherhood through the committee. By his action he showed himself the friend of the working class."

FURTHER INDORSEMENT BY LABOR MEN.

John Jarrett, the labor leader, who, two years ago, knocked out "Horizontal" Bill Morrison, expressed himself as well satisfied with the Republican ticket. "The selection of Harrison and Morton was a good one," he said, "and the platform is excellent, every issue being clearly drawn. I called at the headquarters of several labor organizations to-day, and find the sentiment of all our labor leaders is that a better platform could not have been framed. As to the candidates, they were satisfied with them. McKinley, you know, was our choice, but Harrison is a good man, and will get the support of all true protectionists.

"We can not condemn Mr. Harrison for voting against the Chinese immigration bill. The provisions of the bill were at variance with our treaty with China. He claimed that the matter should be adjusted without a violation of the treaty. He voted conscientiously and deserves credit for so doing. I do not think his action on the question will have any weight with the working people. We know he has been for years in sympathy with the laboring classes, and should get their support. I have heard labor leaders who are Democrats express their intention of voting for him. President William Wiehe and Stephen Madden, assistant secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel-workers, are both enthusiastic protectionists, and, of course, will support the ticket. Those of the laboring

class who will vote the Democrat ticket are dyed in the wool and would vote no other, no matter what the issue might be. They are largely among the Irish element, and are unconsciously working in the interests of Great Britain."

GENERAL HARRISON AND KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

"The Knights of Labor are a keen and intelligent set of men; they sometimes, in moments of excitement, fail to perceive that rashness or unnecessary antagonism of capital must in the long run prove detrimental to them, but they may be depended upon to single out with perfect accuracy the party whose aims most coincide with theirs. That party is the Republican party, which, through its representatives, has always consistently advocated internal improvements and protection to American sailors and opposition to free ships; it is the party which elevates above all things industry, and declares that the protection of American labor against the encroachments of foreign competition should be the first duty of American statesmen. Benjamin Harrison stands on this platform, and as the exponent of the idea that well-paid labor makes a good workingman and a good citizen, he will receive the suffrage of every Knight of Labor who detests the doctrine preached by Cleveland, Mills and other free-traders, that the chief aim of statesmanship is to make things cheap, and to accomplish which they are willing to sacrifice the decently paid labor of the United States.

HIS ACTS SPEAK FOR HIM.

Illustrative of his kindness and broad charity, a well-known railroad man, who has worked his way up from the humble walks of labor, tells this incident: "I was living in two rooms on the same street, within a door or two of where Gen. Ben. Harrison lived, eighteen years ago, in this city. I did not know the General or his wife then, as I had been married but a short time and had but lately moved into my rooms. My wife was taken sick, and strangers as we were, the General frequently called at the door of our humble home to inquire of her condition, and many a time Mrs. Harrison brought in to my wife dainties to eat, and was always cheery in her kindly words. Poor, and stranger as I was, it made an impression that will be green in my mind as long as I live. Talk about laboring men not voting for General Harrison! No truer or more sympathetic heart ever beat in a man's bosom than his, and that of his wife, for poor men, and for one I'll be in at his election to rejoice with the others."

Mr. Anderson, a mechanic of Indianapolis, relates the following: "When General Harrison was building his present residence, I was one of the mechanics employed by the contractor. The General paid the contractor in full, who then absconded, leaving the workmen unpaid. The General was not legally bound to us for a dollar. He owed no man anything on the building. When he was informed that we were unpaid, he sent for us and told us to make out our claims. We did so, and he paid the whole seventeen in full. I shall vote for him and do all I can to elect him."

On the question of wages, the General said himself, in a public speech: "The simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it can not get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."

Other citations of a similar character might be made, but this is sufficient.

HIS RECORD AS A SOLDIER—FIGHTING JOE HOOKER'S TESTIMONY TO HIS PROFESSIONAL WORTH.

Fighting Joe Hooker thus made known his opinion of General, then Colonel Benjamin Harrison:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, }
CINCINNATI, O., October 31, 1864. }

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I desire to call the attention of the department to the claims of Colonel Benjamin Harrison, of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers, for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Colonel Harrison first joined me in command of a brigade of Ward's division in Lookout Valley, preparatory to entering upon what is called the Campaign of Atlanta. My attention was first attracted to this young officer by the superior excellence of his brigade in discipline and instruction, the result of his labor, skill and devotion. With more foresight than I have witnessed in any officer of his experience, he seemed to act upon the principle that success depended upon the thorough preparation in discipline and esprit of his command for conflict more than any other influence that could be exerted in the field itself, and when the collision came his command vindicated his wisdom as much as his valor.

In all the achievements of the 20th corps in that campaign Colonel Harrison bore a conspicuous part. At Resaca and Peach Tree Creek the conduct of himself and command were especially distinguished. Colonel Harrison is an officer of superior abilities, and of great professional and personal worth. It gives me great pleasure to commend him favorably to the honorable Secretary with the assurance that his preferment will be a just recognition of his services and martial accomplishments. Respectfully your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major General Commanding.

NO BETTER SOLDIER THAN HE.

Ex-County Clerk M. G. McLain, a one-armed soldier, who followed General Harrison's lead in a good many hard places during the war, is a great admirer of his old commander's soldierly qualities. No man, he says, was dearer to the boys in the line than General Harrison, and it rose from one single element in the man's character—his determination to take the leading part in whatever he asked his men to do. He, too, recalls the bloody charge at Resaca, where his own right arm was shot away, and the sight of General Harrison waving his sword aloft and shouting in that shrill voice for which he was noted: "Come on, boys." Continuing, he said: "One scene has always lived in my memory. Our old chaplain, Allen, a man who was beloved by all the boys and for whom almost every man in the regiment would have given his life, conducted service on Sunday with Colonel Harrison, as it was then, and Lieut.-Col. Sam Merrill assisting. I have often heard General Harrison offer up the prayer for the boys' welfare and protection down there on those Southern fields, so far away from home, and many times have heard him address the boys in place of the chaplain. Never to my knowledge, in all the trying times of war, did I ever see one thing from him unbecoming a Christian. I think the battlefield and the camp bring out what there is in a man about as well as anything can, and I have seen General Harrison tested in every way. As a soldier courageous, sympathetic and enduring, the army had no better."

"How was he as a disciplinarian?"

"Going out as he did, a civilian and without any military training whatever, he became one of the closest students of the science and art of war there was in the army. As he does in everything else, he threw his whole heart into the work of making himself a proficient officer and his regiment a well disciplined body of men. And he succeeded in an eminent degree in both instances. General Harrison was a very sympathetic man. Whenever a soldier was hurt in the discharge of his duty none was readier to offer sympathy than he. And as a result of this trait of his character he always looked after the welfare of his regiment with scrupulous care. He never went to bed at night without knowing that the boys were going to have as good a breakfast as could be secured in the morning. You can rest assured these were favors that were appreciated by his men. Scattered over the country as the regiment is, I dare say the news of the old commander's nomination will recall a thousand tender memories of the days of 1863, '64 and '65."

KIND AND COURAGEOUS.

Richard M. Smock, who was a member of General Harrison's regiment, in relating some incidents of army life, relates the following incident: "In the winter of 1863-4 we were encamped near Nashville. As all who were there at the time will remember, it was one of the coldest winters on record. Hundreds of soldiers perished while on picket duty. I remember that during one of the coldest nights I was on picket and suffered greatly with the cold, when I saw a man approaching from the direction of the officers' headquarters. I halted him and when he gave the countersign and advanced I saw it was General Harrison. He had a large can filled with hot coffee, and when I asked him what he was doing he said he was afraid some of the pickets would freeze to death, and he knew some hot coffee would help the men to keep alive. He was the most welcome visitor I ever met, for I really believe I would have frozen before morning had not the coffee been brought. After leaving me the General passed on to all the other pickets and cheered them up with the beverage. His act was one of kindness. The men on duty were nearly all from his regiment, and his personal friendship for them induced him to get up out of his comfortable quarters in the dead of night, prepare that coffee and bring it to us. General Harrison was always in the thickest of the battle. I remember that on the 14th of May, the day before the battle of Resaca, our regiment was ordered to advance through a strip of woodland which ended at the foot of a hill. On the brow of an opposite hill were the rebels, and the position which we were ordered to take put us in direct range of their guns. We were subjected to a terrific fire, and as we could see no reason why we should be compelled to occupy such an exposed position, many of us wanted to fall back. General Harrison was with us, on foot, at the head of the column, and he said we would obey orders and stay there if we died. Our ranks were thinned by the bullets of the enemy, but we held our position, and General Harrison never left his advanced position."

HIS CARE FOR THE SOLDIERS.

[Col. Samuel Merrill.]

"In the army he was indefatigable in his care for the health of his men, and took pains to see that they were clothed, and that they were not imposed upon. His men all honored him greatly. Although they did not like his discipline, they liked him as a brigade commander in a fight. In regard to his discipline, he would be spoken of as a strict disciplinarian. He exercised great care to see that

his men were supplied with clothing and food, and that sanitary laws were observed. While other States had influence at Washington, and were pushing their officers ahead for high positions, the State of Indiana, having fewer general officers in proportion to the number of privates than any other State in the Union, did not push her officers into prominence, and the result was that, although General Harrison was as capable of commanding a corps as any of the corps commanders, his modesty and unwillingness to ask for anything for himself kept him from taking the high position to which he was entitled and for which he was fitted. General Harrison is a member of George H. Thomas Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is very popular among the soldiers of his own State, and he has never pushed himself forward in the Grand Army any more than he did in the field, but has left to others the seeking of official position.

"In the march he was merciful, protesting against unnecessary haste. Frequently he would take the guns and accoutrements of some poor worn-out fellows and carry them before him on the saddle. Often I have seen him dismount and walk while a sick soldier occupied his place on the horse. Those who were ill in the field hospital testify that they were not forgotten by their kind commander, but that he was deeply interested in their recovery, constantly making inquiries as to their welfare and suggestions for their comfort.

"He protected the private soldier from imposition by those in authority, as a father would his own children. Once when we had been cut off from our supplies for a long time the men became so ragged that it was pitiful to see them. At last a partial stock was received by the quartermaster. Some of the officers appropriated the pantaloons to their own use. As soon as this was known General Harrison compelled these lordly fellows to strip, and turn this clothing over to the rightful owners. If at any time he felt that he had wronged one, his sense of justice gave him no rest until he had repaired the injury.

"He did not have a code of morals to be observed at home and neglected abroad, but there was the same purity of conduct and conversation while a soldier in the field, as when a citizen going through his daily round of duties, with all the sweet restraints of family and friends."

RECOLLECTIONS OF A COMRADE.

[Capt. H. A. Ford.]

"General Harrison was a brigade commander in our division of the Twentieth Army Corps, and I came to know him well. Indeed, I was indebted to his kind offices for the most interesting military association I had as adjutant and chief of staff to the celebrated Irish refugee, Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher. Harrison was a thoroughly kind and good man, very popular with his command, and a large army acquaintance. He was an able and courageous officer, and I have no doubt that his prompt, well-directed action saved the day at Peach Tree Creek at a critical moment of the Atlanta campaign. But for him I think our army on that field would have been cut in two, and at least one wing of it rolled up and badly shattered.

"When Wood delivered his savage attack the colonel happened to be away from his brigade at an advanced position a little to the right held by Eastern troops. General Ward had been returned to the head of the division, and with his staff, upon which I was then serving, was resting, unexpectant, upon a knoll in the rear. The first onset fell where Harrison was, and he, divining at once the character of

the attack, and the need of immediate resistance, came dashing down the hill on his splendid charger, riding down bodily a partly barred gate as he flew, and without an instant's hesitancy for orders, moved his brigade to the top of a short but sharp slope, at whose foot it had been halted, and forward until the enemy was met, as he was almost at once. Other troops connected speedily on the right and left, and here the impetuous rebel advance was stayed once for all. But I have always felt that if it had had the advantage of a charge down the slope upon our unprepared lines they would have been driven in hopeless disorder into and across the deep stream in our rear, and the battle would, in all probability, have been lost.

"Harrison was the hero of Peach Tree Creek, which made him a brigadier. He was the senior field officer in the brigade at the previous battle of Resaca, bore himself gallantly in one of the most desperate and deadly charges of history, that which captured the redoubt and four guns, and took command of the force after General Ward had been wounded and retired from the field. His service throughout was honorable and efficient, and would have advanced him to a more prominent position had he been an older man. I am sure that no one met him in those days who did not feel his mental and moral power, and expect of him great things in the coming days. His brief speeches at spontaneous assemblies of the troops, as in front of Raleigh, when news of the death of Lincoln was received, were remarkably well put and often rose to eloquence. I have heard him since in political speeches to throngs of Hoosiers, whose popular idol he is, and thus have personal evidence that he has nobly answered the promise of his earlier manhood. He is a thoroughly good and true man of old Presbyterian stock, to whose traditions he has been faithful. He was the only general officer I knew or heard of at whose headquarters family prayers were regularly held."

GENERAL HARRISON AT RESACA.

[Sketch in Boston Advertiser.]

"It was at Resaca that Colonel Harrison's courage as a soldier was tested to its fullest extent. His brigade lay under cover of the woods. Orders were received during the afternoon of one day to break that cover, and charge through a stretch of open field to the crest of a hill a quarter of a mile away, to take a battery which was being used with terrible effect upon the national forces. Colonel Harrison's regiment was in advance, and he, as the ranking Colonel, was at the head. His orders were peremptory to charge at once. The officers were to dismount and go on foot with the men. Colonel Harrison only asked one question of the aid-de-camp who brought him the order. He said to him: "You are familiar with the field outside. I am not. Will you go ahead with me alone, and show me the direction of this battery, for if I were to charge out now I would be as apt to charge flank on to it as any other way?" Colonel Harrison walked out of the woods then with this officer. When they had barely left the cover a puff of smoke from a neighboring hill and a screaming projectile emphasized the indication swiftly made by the guide. Harrison instantly waved his sword to his men behind him, shouted, "Come on, boys!" and with the four regiments yelling at his heels he ran toward the hill, which now concentrated upon his column a most murderous fire. Between the woods and the crest of the hill the brigade lost one-third of its men in killed and wounded. After a spurt of very savage fighting the Union forces succeeded in capturing the outside line of the breastworks, but between them and

the battery itself was a line of unsurmountable stakes and brushwood. Night fell before the battery itself was taken; but during the night Harrison's men tunneled up through to the guns and captured them, lowering them into the tunnel. At break of day they expected the contest for the crest of the hill to be renewed, but the rebels had withdrawn in the night, greatly to the disappointment of General Sherman, though not a single member of Harrison's brigade was disappointed at the result."

ONE OF HIS OLD REGIMENT.

"Dan. M. Ransdell, ex-county clerk, one of General Harrison's old regiment, and a steadfast friend and admirer of his old commander, says in regard to him: "As an officer General Harrison was noted as a disciplinarian. Many of his men, who had been unused to restraint, thought him at first tyrannical and exacting, but when the regiment got into active service they all saw the immense benefit resulting from his strict discipline, and whatever they thought of it at first, forgave him for it afterward. Remarkably cool under fire, no one ever saw him manifest the slightest indication of fear. He shrank from no duty, however dangerous it might be, nor did he ever shirk the slightest responsibility. Conscientious and faithful to the last degree, he threw his whole heart and soul into the service. No officer was more beloved by his men than General Harrison. The privates of his regiment would have died for him to a man. His call to them was always, 'Come on, boys,' and never 'Go on, boys.' His motto was, I know, at least his conduct showed it: 'I will never ask my men to do anything that I would not do myself,' and of course the boys had a deep respect and affection for such an officer. We went into the fight at Resaca with 600 men, and lost 257 killed and wounded. General Harrison was in the thickest of the fight and never flinched once. I remember a charge on a battery in one of the battles where we had to cross a ravine and charge up a hill on the rebels. A whole corps was supporting that battery. We ran up the hill, fell down on our breasts, loaded, and sprang up again, and so on until we got within a few paces of the enemy. I remember seeing General Harrison standing up there right in front of the rebels, waving his sword in one hand and brandishing a revolver in the other. I tell you there was no discount on him as a soldier. He was as good as the best, as every man that saw him in the war will tell you. We were on garrison duty for sometime after we went out, and I know it was a great dissatisfaction to General Harrison to be kept at that kind of warfare. He chafed under it, and wanted to get to the front, and when he got there he rendered valued service. Another thing, he was peculiarly kind to his men. I have seen him give up his horse on a long march to a weary soldier, and shoulder the private's gun and march along with the regiment. I remember once he did me that kindness. I have always loved him and admired him, and I might say I have always insisted that he would one day be President of these United States."

A SOLDIER'S STORY.

[Philadelphia Press Special.]

"General Harrison is, of course, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion. There are hundreds of old soldiers in Indianapolis and scattered through the State, who fought in his brigade, and who remember well his

bravery, his care for the men and his unselfish patriotism. If one meets a one-armed veteran in the street here the simplest questions will call out a eulogy of Harrison. The old soldiers remember him vividly for his tenacious care for their rights. When he was a Colonel he saw to it that his regiment received all the allowances of every kind to which it was entitled, and when he led a brigade every individual soldier felt that he had a friend in his commander, strict disciplinarian though he was.

"An old soldier whom I met quite by accident in a hotel here, told me this anecdote: 'In the battle of Peach Tree Creek, one of the fights before Atlanta, the surgeon of Harrison's brigade was lost. No one knew where he was, but he had disappeared. My recollection is that in the rapidly changing movements the surgeon and his assistants had become tangled with another brigade, and were so overwhelmed with duty there that they couldn't get back to their own command. However that may be, when the fight was over our field hospital was full of wounded, and there was no one to attend them. The General just threw off his coat, tore his own tent into strips, and went about bandaging wounds. He even tore his shirt off his back and used it up in bandaging the boys' wounds. When surgical help arrived I remember what a sight the General was. Both his arms were bare, and they were covered with blood from shoulders to finger-tips.'"

"The men most fond of the General are the men who know him best.' That is the pithy sentence in which one of his oldest friends here sums up his opinion of General Harrison's personal character."

HOW HE BECAME A SOLDIER.

Mrs. Harrison thus relates the circumstance of General Harrison's enlistment: "My husband enlisted in the army in July, 1862. Knowing Governor Morton intimately he went one morning in that month to consult him on some matter, and while there in consultation the Governor said to him sadly that the call for 300,000 men by the President had been answered so slowly and with such reluctance, that he did not know what would become of the country. There seemed to be no desire to go to the front, and little patriotism to urge men forward. General Harrison immediately assured the Governor that there was one person in the State who stood ready to go at any time, and that he would be found at the front as soon as ordered there. Governor Morton thereupon asked him to recruit a regiment, and without ever consulting his family he undertook the work and enlisted in the service of his country. I knew nothing of it until he came home and told me about it. I told him to go and do what he could to save the imperiled flag. I thought it was his patriotic duty."

A CONTRAST.

[Omaha Republican.]

This anniversary of independence is a very appropriate day on which to reproduce two pictures the Des Moines Register presents in parallel columns. That in the first column is from a sketch of Mrs. Ben Harrison, written by a Washington correspondent:

here was a certain solemn and awful day in her history in 1862, when President Lincoln had called for "300,000 more," and her loving husband, who had just returned from a three months' service at the front, was called into the office of the great war Governor, Oliver P. Morton, who saw him passing by, and said to him: "Ben, these are discouraging days. I don't know what we are going to do with so many treasonable elements to contend with in our State." Slowly and tentatively he continued: "Could you raise a company and go out at its head to stimulate others by your example?" The young man did not hastily promise, but walked thoughtfully homeward into the presence of his wife, hugged his little boy and girl with more than usual tenderness, and said: "Carrie, the Governor wants me to go back to the front. Can you and the babies get along without me for a little while again?" Mrs. Harrison, like the patriotic woman she was, said, with a blanched face and choking voice: "Yes, Ben, we will try to get along somehow, if the country needs you."

SCENE, BUFFALO. TIME, 1862.

Grover Cleveland, a strong, lusty young man of twenty-five, unmarried, with no family depending upon him for support, also hears the appeal of Lincoln, but gives no response, not even a word of sympathy. The draft follows. He locks his office door, walks down the docks and hires a poor sailor, who goes as his substitute, and afterwards is allowed to die in the poor-house.

HIS HOME LIFE—GENERAL AND MRS. HARRISON RECEIVING.

[Indianapolis Cor. Philadelphia Press.]

The way is open for any visitor, of high or low degree, to enter this home. The voice of the people has pronounced the signal which has opened its doors, and the people themselves are flocking to look within. Yet there is no undignified, discourteous rush. The visitors are many, but their manner is that of the self-restrained, self-respecting American. I happened to walk up to the door to-day in company with the Vermont delegation and a few Virginians, who had come from Chicago on the same train. Ex-Governor Proctor headed the party, among whom was Governor Oglesby. As they approached the steps the wire-screen doors opened, showing a half dozen ladies in the hall. They were Mrs. Harrison herself, and a half dozen ladies of Indianapolis, most of them old associates of hers in the First Presbyterian Church, who were helping her to receive

As the visitors were introduced to her by Mr. William Henry Harrison Miller, General Harrison's law partner, she extended her hand with simple affability and a smiling welcome to each. Some of them she had met before, and for each of them she had an appropriate word. The sudden prominence which has befallen the Harrison household has apparently had no untoward effect upon this matron. Her smile is as cheery, her eye as clear, her cheeks as round and rosy, and her whole bearing as natural and unaffected as when she was a young girl thirty-five

years ago, the daughter of a college professor of mathematics. I doubt whether any of the college boys, who doubtless admired her then, when young Ben. Harrison carried her away from Miami University as his greatest prize, would not admire her quite as much now, could they see the self-poise and womanly tact with which she meets every demand of her trying position. Her hair is slightly gray and her figure more full than in those days of her girlhood, but she has all the beauty that clings about the honored mistress of an ideal household. In a moment General Harrison, who had been detained briefly by other callers, steps out of the parlor into the hall. The visitors press forward with hands outstretched and words of congratulation on their lips.

"Thank you all," he says. "Walk in," and he leads the way into the parlor, where tongues wag fast until the call is ended and way is made for others.

General Harrison stands the test of his sudden good fortune with serene composure. As he himself said, he felt more troubled when the bulletins of the ballots showed that his nomination was assured than when failure seemed almost certain, because he knew something of what the strain and responsibility would be that were coming, but now that his shoulders are under the load they bear it firmly with the ease of conscious strength.

General Harrison receives all the visitors with a warm clasp of the hand, a cheery smile and a word of thanks for their congratulations. All public men differ in their way of shaking hand, and General Harrison has his own method. His hand is not large, but it is broad and well knit. He takes the visitors hand well in his own, gives a quick, but not nervous pressure with all the fingers, and instantly drops it. He does not linger over it; his smile is not solely of the lips. It is of the eyes also. His eyes look straight into yours as you address him, and there is light behind them that attracts a liking at once.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE WIFE OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.

[New York Press.]

No woman has figured in Washington society better able to fill the position of mistress of the White House than Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. Well-born, well-bred and well-educated, she has the easy charm of a woman of the world, yet without one tinge of cynicism or hardness. Given the dangerous gift of wit, she has never used it to sting or wound—one great reason for her personal success. There is no one society respects more than a clever woman who can hold her tongue under temptation.

For her *bon mots* and her claret punch, made after the "Tippecanoe" receipt, the wife of the Republican nominee is famous, and be it said, she serves both with discretion. Mrs. Harrison is a little woman, plump, fresh and wonderfully young for one that assumed the responsibilities of life in her teens. As a girl she must have been exceedingly pretty. The regular features, bright dark eyes and abundant dark hair of the matron tell that.

The lady from Indiana has one of the greatest charms of her sex, a beautiful little hand, every finger of which is straight and shapely, tapering at the ends with a rosy nail. It is also very white and cared for as a lady's hand should be, not by a manicure, but its owner. No such hand has been shaken in the White House for at least this generation. In talking Mrs. Harrison uses her hands to emphasize her meaning, and does it gracefully. Her eyes, too, are very expressive, and have in their depths a certain roguishness that is captivating.

"During the last few administrations the Capital, and through it society at large, has felt the need of a typical American woman at the head of the Executive Mansion. A woman whose antecedents, whose life and whose personality would give wholesome tone to society. One who had the capacity and the courage to lead and would be accepted as a leader. This place the daughter of the learned Professor Scott, of Oxford, and the wife of General Harrison, can fill. She has the experience, the good feeling, the good breeding and the character which it demands.

"Mrs. Harrison is not a woman of fashion, but she dresses well and her gowns 'fit.' As to her hair, it is arranged most becomingly in waves close to her face, and drawn back into a knot fastened low on the neck. Mrs. Harrison carries herself with dignity, never degenerating into stiffness. She has been and always will be a woman who knows what is due to her position—no fear that any one will be called upon to make 'explanations' or 'apologize' for her."

THE HARRISON FAMILY AT WASHINGTON.

[Washington Special to Philadelphia Press.]

"The family of General Harrison are pleasantly remembered in Washington from their six winter's residence here during his recent senatorial term. They were kindly, cordial people, not able to housekeep here in the style of wealthier Senators, as General Harrison lived mainly on his salary and contributed to the support of a widowed sister besides. But, though plain in purse, they had always the prestige of distinguished family on both sides, and took their senatorial position naturally and easily, too well balanced to strain for display beyond their reach, but receiving their friends and the calling world in general with well-bred hospitality in their hotel or boarding-house parlors.

"The first winter they boarded at the Riggs House, and there their only son, Russell, in visiting his parents and sister, met his future life-partner in the person of Miss Mamie Saunders, a young blonde beauty, the only child of the then senior Senator from Nebraska, who was just home from boarding-school. Some three years later they were married, and are now residing in Helena, M. T. They have a baby daughter a few months old. Miss Mary Harrison, the General's only daughter, married Mr. James Robert McKee, a young merchant of Indianapolis, shortly after the marriage of her brother, and a little son, born to them last year, bears the name of Benjamin Harrison McKee. Miss Harrison was one of the most popular girls in Washington society, and belonged to the set of which Dora Miller, the California Senator Miller's brilliant daughter; Miss McElroy, niece of President Arthur; Miss Jennie Sherrill, Miss Kate Bayard and Miss Virginia Cameron were a few others of noteworthy interest. Mrs. McKee is a devotedly happy wife and daughter. Her fair young face will grace the White House not less effectively than its present bonnie mistress, while her mother, Mrs. Harrison, the comely wife of the General, will be near and precious to every patriotic American heart, as a representative soldier's wife."

HARRISON'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

[Indianapolis Correspondence in Philadelphia Press.]

"Though commonly known among the people here as 'Ben' Harrison, the ex-Senator is not given to rude familiarity. He is intensely popular, yet he has about him a manly dignity that inspires respect, while it does not repel liking. I do not believe it possible to find a man in Indianapolis who does not know him, at least

by sight, and yet the General was never known to enter a saloon in the city. His public prominence has no back passages leading to it that start in the slums and wind through the devious ways of ward politics.

"As his personal character has been of singularly even growth, the result of an upright nature full of generous traits, governed by an even temperament and subjected to an iron will, so his popularity and his influence over men are the natural result of a clear, simple, commanding mental and spiritual stature.

"His manner is frank and cordial; his greeting warm; his whole bearing attractive. He has a singular faculty of making friends. He has all the courtesy of good will to others. Not only are his friends legion, but they have the warmest attachment to him as he has to them. He is a somewhat reticent man as to his own affairs, and does not impart inmost confidences to a stranger. His long legal training has made him deliberate and cautious in that respect, and he is not effusive. But he is a friendly, sociable, unassuming American gentleman.

"The visitor to General Harrison's house will scarcely have crossed the threshold before he discovers another trait of his character. As the ostensible master of the house walks through the hall the real king of the establishment appears—Benjamin McKee, the General's grandson, whose experience of this life spans only fifteen months. The baby crows when he sees his grandfather, and every trace of the busy lawyer and dignified statesman disappear in an instant as the child is lifted in his welcoming arms. Then there is a romp with the baby for half an hour. The General's fondness for children is not limited to his own descendant. Every boy and girl in the neighborhood knows him and loves him, as he knows and loves them all. There is something in the sweet innocence and unconscious trust of childhood that has a peculiar charm for this husband and father. There is something in his kindly way and protecting manner that must have a peculiar charm for childhood. Mrs. McKee, the young mother of this petted grandson, is a tall, slender, graceful lady, with dark hair and eyes, and a social charm that would be difficult to describe."

A GOOD PEN PICTURE.

[Boston Advertiser.]

"General Harrison is a man slightly under medium height. His figure, however, is very broad and compact. His large head is set well down between his broad, high shoulders, as his neck is very short. His face is of an almost deadly pallor, although the Senator enjoys excellent health. It is the complexion of a recluse. His eyes are a grayish blue, deeply set under a very prominent bulging forehead. His nose is straight, slightly curving outward, and square at the end. His thin-lipped mouth is shaded by a very light, long, curling moustache, while the lower part of his face is hidden in a long, sandy, gray beard. The hair upon his head is of the same color, and is combed very smoothly tight to his head so as to show plainly the outline of the skull. He always dresses plainly in black, and has a great fashion of walking up and down the Senate chamber with his hands in his pockets."

LIKES HIS HOME.

[Special in Pittsburg Dispatch.]

"The General has a strong prejudice in favor of Indianapolis as to other things besides base ball. It was shown by a remark he let fall to the correspondent to-day: 'It has often been suggested to me that I should go to New York,' he said, 'but I don't think I could do it. I'm a fellow that roots deeply. I think it

would almost break my heart to have to leave this home and start a new one somewhere else. I suppose I could make more money in New York, but I don't think it would repay me for my home.' ”

HIS DEMOCRATIC WAYS.

[Indianapolis Special in Pittsburg Dispatch.]

“A story was told by one of his friends to-day illustrating General Harrison's simplicity of life. A week ago, it is said, a Catholic Church fair was about to be opened here, and the managers asked a number of leading men, including ex-Governor Porter, Governor Gray and General Harrison to make speeches upon the occasion. General Harrison also would be most happy. The committee hinted that if he would name a convenient hour a carriage would be in waiting. ‘Oh, never mind that,’ said the General, ‘this is for a benevolent object, and there is no need of spending any of the money for a carriage for me. I had just as lief go in a street car.’ ”

IMPRESSIONS OF A MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATE WHO CALLED AT INDIANAPOLIS EN ROUTE HOME.

[Boston Special to New York Tribune.]

“J. Henry Gould, one of the Massachusetts delegates to the national convention at Chicago, did not return to Boston until Friday. After the convention adjourned he went to Indianapolis, where he congratulated General Harrison, for whom he had voted from first to last, and took part in a great ratification meeting. He was the only member of the Massachusetts delegation to visit Indianapolis at that time. When asked, upon his return to Boston, what he thought of the action of the convention, he said :

“‘The nomination of General Harrison was the best possible solution of the question before the national convention, and prevented heart-burnings in the party. I took the position that the doubtful States should be consulted on the selection of candidates, as those States would really be the battle-ground for the campaign. I adhered to this view from the time of leaving home until the nominations were made. I had the confidence of General Harrison's managers and attended all their conferences, and am glad to say that his candidacy was conducted in the most honorable manner. They antagonized no other candidate, consequently a friendly feeling prevailed in all the delegations for Harrison. The New York delegation was sincere and earnest on its vote for General Harrison as the most available candidate before the convention, as he was a brave soldier and a man of excellent record in the United States Senate, was said to be the father of the pension bill which was afterward adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic, and is the strongest and most popular man in his own State, a man of high character and a man of brains.’ ”

“‘What state of affairs did you find in Indianapolis?’ ”

“‘Upon my arrival there on Tuesday afternoon the population seemed to have turned out en masse in honor of the presidential nominee, and men, women and children were rivaling one another in expressions of joy. Thousands of trumpets were sounding, bands were playing, American flags were flying from many buildings. Arches spanned some streets. Bunting was everywhere, and in fact the city seemed wild with joy at the choice which the convention had made. General Harrison, when called upon at his home, did not seem elated with success; but, while

appreciating the high honor which had been conferred upon him, was perfectly self-possessed, and greeted us all in a friendly manner. He seemed to lose sight of himself in his earnestness for the party success, and impressed us as being the man for the hour and a true representative of the Republican party. Mrs. Harrison won the hearts of all by the charming manner in which she received her guests, and everything in the house bespoke domestic happiness. The people of Indiana assured us that they would attend to Indiana themselves, and would not require outside assistance, and they predicted a majority of 15,000 for Harrison. The mass meeting of the evening was attended by 8,000 people, it is estimated, among them the survivors of the old Tippecanoe Club, with a small log cabin, which they had carried in procession in 1840, and also the banner which the club carried in that year. It was a remarkably enthusiastic meeting, and mention of General Harrison's name was received with deafening applause."

A letter from Indianapolis to the New York Sun gives this picture of General Harrison:

"General Harrison to-night showed little sign of what must have been the fatigue of the past thirty-six hours. He wore the same black sack coat, with a vest swelling out comfortably at the rotundity of the waist. He has almost enough roundness to qualify him for an Alderman. The golden badge of the California delegation to Chicago rested upon a bit of white watered ribbon on his right breast, and the little G. A. R. button was in his left lapel. A plain gold watch-chain was all his jewelry. A snowy turned-down collar and a black and white four-in-hand tie showed at his throat. His complexion, of an even cream whiteness, was fresh and clear, and there was no rumple or other sign of nervousness in the fine, silky, short hair and beard, dark at the roots and turning white at the ends, with odd variations of grayness between. His gray eyes were open and clear as usual. The day had been an easy one compared with yesterday, though there was a constant stream of callers, and telegrams and letters by the hundred."

ANECDOTES OF HIS LIFE.

HE WORKED FOR BUT ONE OFFICE.

[Philadelphia Press Special.]

"With the possibility of a Presidential nomination so imminent as it was last Wednesday, one might expect that some signs of perturbation could be detected in the daily movements and current speech of this captain of Indiana Republicanism. But I found General Harrison unruffled and serene. He fulfills the everyday duties of home, office and society as tranquilly as though there were no chance of their interruption. I remarked to him to-day that, however equable his temperament, it was hardly possible that he could think of his nomination for the Presidency by the Republicans of the United States with entire calmness. He replied at once:

"I have not allowed it to disturb me in the least. I have seen too much of the uncertainties of political life, in the first place; and in the next place, I have seen not a little of the cares, anxieties, responsibilities and worries that surround

the Presidency." The General went on to speak of how he had observed and appreciated the wearing care that clouded Garfield's brow, and added: "I have never spoken or written, directly or indirectly, to any living man a word about this matter. As I have often told my friends, there was never but one political office that I wanted, and I wanted that because I needed it. That was when I was a poor young lawyer, just before the war, with a family. I really wanted then the position of Reporter of the Supreme Court. Since then I can truthfully say that I have never sought for myself public place."

HARRISON'S FIRST FEE.

[Special in Philadelphia Press.]

"General Harrison himself told me an interesting anecdote during an afternoon drive last week that serves to illustrate the sharp poverty of his earliest days of professional struggle.

"Mr. Miller proposed that the carriage pass by the house where the General lived with his young bride when he first came to Indianapolis from Ohio. The carriage presently drew up before this early home. It stands to-day just as it stood then, only in those days it was in the outskirts of Indianapolis, while now houses stretch many blocks beyond it. The house is a little, one-story frame structure, containing but three rooms, but the lawyer and his bride, when they settled there in 1854, were as happy as youthful hope and love could make them.

"As we sat in the carriage looking at this humble abode, General Harrison was moved to tell a story, which I shall repeat as nearly as may be in his own words:

"'Right in front of that door,' he said, 'I received my first lawyer's fee. It was the first Sunday in our new home, and I had walked out on the sidewalk in the afternoon, and was standing there looking with some pride at the front of the house, when a man clattered up on horseback. He quickly made known his errand. A man had been arrested at Clermont, about eight miles from here, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The rider wished me to appear before the Justice of the Peace there for the prosecution. I agreed to do so, and he handed me a five dollar gold piece. It was not an enormous fee, but I was glad to have it. The sum was hardly large enough to warrant a buggy, so the next morning I rode to Clermont on the back of a pony that I hired at a stable. I came back home that night pretty well chafed, but I had succeeded in what I went for.'"

PADDLED HIS OWN CANOE.

L. B. Lewis, of Indianapolis, gives the following account of the first time he ever met Gen. Ben Harrison. Mr. Lewis was, for twenty years or more, in partnership with a Pennsylvania German by the name of Eichelberger, in the milling business at Lawrenceburg. The mill, like all mills of that period, did custom work chiefly, and farmers living on the river above and below Lawrenceburg brought their grists in skiffs to the landing near the mill. The miller would go for it with a dray, do the grinding immediately, and return the flour and bran to the skiff, and the farmers would row it home, sometimes many miles. Mr. Eichelberger was a very intelligent man, and especially fond of boys, with whom he always engaged in conversation while they were waiting for their grinding. One afternoon, nearly forty-five years ago, Mr. Lewis, going to the mill, noticed two country boys in the farmer costume of the period, but neat and clean, one about twelve and the other a year or two older. "Whose boys are these?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Scott Harrison's," replied Mr. Eichelberger, with enthusiasm and a spirit of prophesy. "They brought a grist to mill and are waiting for it. But that little fellow—Ben they call him—why, he is sharp as tacks. There is nothing that he does not seem to be posted on. He seems equally at home on farming or politics. I tell you, if he lives he will be President of the United States before he is as old as his grandfather was."

In a little while the grist was done and taken to the skiff, and that "little fellow, Ben," they called him, took his seat at the oar by the side of his bigger brother, and they pulled away and were soon out of sight, rowing up stream at that. "I have known Harrison ever since," Mr. Lewis said, "and he has always been paddling his own canoe."

OUTSIDERS' GOSSIP—GENERAL HARRISON'S LACK OF WEALTH AND SOME OF THE CAUSES THEREOF.

[Indianapolis Letter in New York World.]

The General's law partner, Mr. Miller, is a Presbyterian, like the General, and goes to the same church. He is a thin, brainy-looking man, whose health can not be good. Short gray whiskers hide his chin, and his big, intellectual forehead is all the more prominent by reason of incipient baldness. He is lively, enthusiastic and good-natured, but does not seem to go crazy like the rest of his townsmen. Mr. Miller corroborates the statement made by another that General Harrison's wealth, all told, would not amount to more than \$40,000, or at the outside, \$50,000.

"I'll tell you," he said, "it is an actual fact that General Harrison's entire income, outside of that received from his law practice, does not amount to over \$1,500. He is not interested in any local corporations, and so far as I can now remember, never has been."

"Is it not strange that, having lived so long in the city, General Harrison has held no offices or directorships of banks or organizations of such sort?"

"No. It is explained by the fact that he didn't have money. The truth is that he has given away more money in charity every year than a good many good lawyers make. He has stuck to his business, but has not demanded fees at all proportionate to the work he did or nearly as large as his reputation would justify his demanding. Many men with whom he has been associated have done far better in a pecuniary sense than he."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

A RELIGIOUS ORGAN WHICH SUPPORTED ST. JOHN RALLIES TO THE HARRISON STANDARD.

[New York Independent.]

"Wisdom wins in Chicago, and the Republican party is to be congratulated. It has escaped a great peril, and achieved a great result. It has a nominee who will make it a united and harmonious party, and lead it to victory. It will put aside all differences, it will cease to be Blaine and anti-Blaine, and it will only remember that it has a battle to fight and a strong and alert enemy to overcome.

"There is great political wisdom in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana. Chosen from a list of most excellent candidates, he is unquestionably

the best man the convention could have chosen. His record is without spot or stain. We mention that fact first because a clean candidate is the first requisite. No other would be acceptable to the Christian people of the country. Mr. Harrison is a clean man. He is also an able man. He was a soldier in the late war, and earned by hard service his military title. In every Presidential battle in Indiana since the Republican party was organized he has taken part, save in the struggle of 1864, when he was in the army. As United States Senator he distinguished himself as a sound, wise and useful legislator, and he is dear to the Republican heart of Indiana. No man is more beloved in that State than General Harrison, and it must be remembered that Indiana is a doubtful State, and it is extremely desirable that it should be carried for the Republican party. The nomination of Harrison will not only make this possible, but certain. The convention at St. Louis passed by Indiana, which had a prominent candidate for Vice President in Governor Gray, and took up Thurman, of Ohio. That was a political blunder by which the Republican party will profit. Harrison will rescue Indiana.

"General Harrison is a grandson of President William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe. He comes, therefore, of excellent stock, though he began life without money and without family aid. A man of sturdy character and strong convictions, a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, dignified but not distant in his personal bearing, an eloquent speaker, he has great power over men, and his standard in the coming campaign will evoke a whirlwind of enthusiasm.

"The name to be associated with General Harrison's on the ticket is that of Mr. Levi P. Morton, ex-Minister to France. Mr. Morton stands high in the confidence of financial and business circles in New York City, and will give the ticket great strength in the Empire State. Indiana and New York are pivotal States, and no ticket that could have been nominated would have made them safer for the Republican column than that of Harrison and Morton. It is a ticket that means victory.

"The Republican party is again on solid ground. It has returned to its old traditions. It has given us a ticket which Christian men and men of conviction can heartily support. Those who left the party in 1884 can now return and vote for men as well as principles. There is no excuse for continued alienation. Let us close up our ranks and have an old-fashioned Republican victory in November."

AN IRISH-AMERICAN OPINION.

[American Celt, St. Louis.]

"The recent exciting and protracted contest as to the nomination of the Republican standard-bearers was insignificant in more than one respect. It was a convention of the representatives of a party out of power, showing a large amount of derangement, and yet a decided tendency to recuperation. The convention was a truly representative one, and it was impossible to stampede in the interest of any man. Gen. Harrison, of Indiana, and Mr. Levi P. Morton, of New York, were the leaders of the hosts between which the real battle was fought. Gen. Harrison is a man of the people, who has filled positions of official trust, while Mr. Morton is a successful banker, who has risen by his own efforts from an humble occupation to a high social and political position, and as popular as any man in New York State. In these champions the East and the West are united, and for the first time since 1880. They come together to defeat the aims and purposes of Grover Cleveland and the free-trade wing of the Democratic party.

"But what is the main issue of the campaign? What is the real question between the Republican and Democratic parties? Let us answer in the outset that it is not a question as to the merits of party in itself, or rather in relation to the offices. The real question turns upon the struggle of protection to American industry, as against the principle of free trade, as advocated by the disciples of the Cobden Club, of England. It has fallen to the lot of America to adopt a tariff for the protection of American manufactures against ruinous competition of foreign labor, and the working of the experiment is the best argument in favor of the continuance. Since the war America has witnessed almost unexampled prosperity. There could be no better illustration of the advantages of a tariff system than a comparison of the wages paid in Europe and America. As a nation, we have had a broad and ample experience of the influences of a tariff system on our industrial prosperity, and we are now summoned by Grover Cleveland to listen to the siren voice of the manufacturers of Great Britain. With the exception of a certain class of humanitarians, who conceive it their duty to wage war in favor of workmen across the Atlantic, we know of no class of men, except Grover Cleveland and his Cabinet, who wish to see America adopt a free trade policy.

"We have dwelt upon the convention and its candidates so long that we have left ourselves little space for urging upon our Irish American friends their duty in the coming campaign. We will say to them as Americans, as freemen, that the time has arrived when all divisions and animosities should cease, in order to rescue this glorious land from a hateful Anglo-manian domination. We hope that Irish-Americans will discard all past alliances, put aside all present fears, and dread no future coalitions, in the single hope of carrying to speedy victory a banner inscribed with these devices: 'Harrison and Morton,' 'Protection to American Labor and Industry,' 'Protection of the American Citizen at Home and Abroad.'"

AVAILABLE FOR HIMSELF.

[New York World (Dem.)]

"It will be said of Mr. Harrison that he is nominated for his name; that if his grandfather had not been President of the United States and his great-grandfather a signer of the Declaration of Independence, he would not have been the candidate. But this is idle talk. Mr. Harrison is available without reference to the honorable positions occupied by his ancestors. In the first place he is a prominent citizen of a doubtful State, and he had the support of its delegates all but unanimously. He has a good soldier record, having gone into the war a second lieutenant of volunteers and having come out of it a brevet brigadier-general. He is a thoroughly equipped lawyer and has experience as a statesman, having served creditably for six years in the United States Senate. He has always acted as a straight party man, and his honesty has never been questioned. Moreover, he has always been a practical civil service reformer and an extreme protectionist, and when in Congress he favored tax reduction by the abolition of internal revenue duties."

A REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLICAN.

[New York Press.]

"That General Harrison represents the principles of the Republican party is not susceptible of a doubt. His speeches and votes in the Senate speak for themselves. He is a firm believer in the American policy of protection. He believes in an honest vote and a fair count. He has always been a friend to the soldiers,

and no one fought more loyally than Senator Harrison for the admission of Dakota. Altogether, the more you think about General Harrison and the more you know about him the better you like him. His has been a citizenship that ought to appeal to every young American. The honor that has come to him has been well earned by a life of industry, patriotism and integrity. With such an excellent candidate, with the stars and stripes as our symbol, and the memories of old Tippecanoe in our songs, we ought to everlastingly whip the free-traders this fall, and if we try we will do it without a doubt."

A STATESMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

"Benjamin Harrison's record in the Senate is pretty good evidence of his statesmanship. The conspicuous events of his six years' term were his report favoring the admission of Dakota as a State, his speech on the application of civil-service reform to the State of Indiana, his position on the silver question—on which he declared himself a bimetallist, but with a conviction that the ratio of silver and gold coin needed changing—his work on the foreign relations committee, which prepared the Chinese restriction bill, which was accepted on the Pacific coast as the best bill that could have been drawn within the provisions of the treaty, and his course on the question of contract labor. In a speech in the Senate on this subject he held that, while the largest possible freedom should be extended to foreigners immigrating to become citizens, the importation of contract labor should be forbidden."

EQUAL TO ANY SINCE LINCOLN.

[A. H. McClure, in Philadelphia Times.]

"The nomination of Gen. Benjamin Harrison as the Republican candidate for President is admittedly highly creditable to the party. He is not one of the great leaders of Republicanism, but he is the equal in intellectual power, public experience and creditable record in statesmanship of any of the Republican Presidents since Lincoln. * * * He is the grandson of a soldier-statesman and President; he is a soldier-statesman himself, and he is a man against whose character, either as a citizen, soldier, or statesman, the tongue of scandal can not wag. It is only just to say that General Harrison is a clean, creditable presidential candidate, and his nomination invites the country to turn from the fiendish jackals of the low-grade politics to soberly consider and decide the grave national issues which are to be decided by the American people in November next."

THE IRISH FOR GENERAL HARRISON.

[American Celt, St. Louis.]

"As we go to press, word reaches us that Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, is nominated by the Chicago convention as the candidate of the Republican party for President. No estimate of the result of Mr. Harrison's nomination has any value, that does not start with the fact that the people, through their chosen representatives, and the people alone nominated him.

"Since the days of Abraham Lincoln, no other candidate of either party has been so clearly the choice of a convention representing the masses of the Republican party. Mr. Harrison had no patronage to help him. Most of the delegates

represented doubtful States. His votes did not come from States where the Republican party is weak and helpless. We believe a nomination so obtained means victory for Harrison and protection to American industry. We believe there is an excellent prospect of the revival of the foreign policy of the lamented Garfield. The nomination of Gen. Benjamin Harrison is a strong, brilliant and pacific one."

SOUND ON THE TARIFF.

[Peoria Transcript.]

"On the tariff question General Harrison is pre-eminently sound. No other candidate whose name was presented to the convention, James G. Blaine included, has a more consistent record as an advocate of the policy of protection to American industry, and he came honestly enough by his protective tariff principles. He comes of an old Whig ancestry, and was an advocate of protective tariff even before he became a voter. In his later career he has defined his position on the question too often and too eloquently to leave any doubt or conjecture about the fact that in the entire length and breadth of the land there is no more pronounced and consistent advocate of the American idea on the tariff question than General Harrison."

AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC TRIBUTE.

[Lafayette Times.]

"In this political campaign, the Sunday Times will not be found for or against the Republican candidate for the presidency. The Times is an independent paper—with opinions, and it will have no other than kind words for General Benjamin Harrison.

"He is the chosen candidate of his party for the highest office in the gift of the people. So far as the Times is concerned, he shall have fair treatment all along the line. The man of the party who underrates General Harrison makes a mistake. He may not arouse as much enthusiasm as the "magnetic man from Maine," but he is a man of unblemished private and public life, against whom nothing that is derogatory can be truthfully said, except that he is a Republican in the strictest sense, which is a good indorsement with his party friends. It is probably true that General Harrison is no stronger than his party in Indiana, but he is no weaker than his party. The warfare must be waged on the principles which divide the people. Let us be thankful for all this."

A CONTRAST AND COMPARISON.

[Noblesville Ledger.]

"General Harrison offered the first dependent pension bill in the Senate. Grover Cleveland was the first President to veto a dependent pension bill. We ask a candid comparison of the loyalty of these two candidates."

ACCOMMODATING.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"We trust Harrison and Morton will be satisfied with a majority of 25,000 in the city of Philadelphia. If not, let them say so and we will make it 30,000. In this latitude the motto is: 'We study to please.'"

A HARVEST FOR THE BUTTON MAN.

[Boston Journal.]

"The dealer who gets first into the market with Harrison badges and Harrison buttons has a harvest before him. Republicans are so delighted with the ticket that they are in a hurry to have some external expression of their feelings."

WHY IRISH-AMERICANS SUPPORT HARRISON.

[American Celt.]

"A great many independent Irish-Americans support General Harrison because they know that he will oppose British arrogance and protect American citizenship abroad."

THE IRISH DO NOT WANT FREE TRADE.

[New York Special.]

At a well-attended meeting held under the auspices of the Irish-American Republican Association in Military Hall of the Bowery, the following lively resolutions were adopted :

"*Resolved*, That no Cleveland-Bayard traitorous 'Joe' Chamberlain, fishery, free trade, pro-British combination will do for us.

"*Resolved*, That we will make manifest our desire to serve the country of our adoption by a true loyalty to the Republican party, since it is the only one that preserves the interests of the toiling masses of this Republic.

"*Resolved*, That we can not be stampeded by a bigot's speech, a rain-storm or other untoward incidents, but stand true to the cause of the party which best protects the interests of American industry, namely, the Republican party, and that we will endeavor to make it another Fontenoy for Britain and her treacherous allies in this country."

Michael P. Murphy presided and delivered an address on protection and higher wages.

Ex-Judge Badgely, of the Supreme Court of California, also spoke.

THE TARIFF IN INDIANA.

New Albany Special to Commercial-Gazette.

"A gentleman who owns one of the largest furniture factories in the city, and who all his life has been a Democrat, declares he will support Harrison. This gentleman has five sons who are voters, all of whom follow him into the ranks of protection.

"A Democrat, who has been a State Senator from this district, and who is a large stockholder in one of the rolling mills of this city, and who has always been a decided Democrat, comes out from the British free-trade party, and arrays himself on the side of Harrison and American interests. Two other members of the same firm, both Democrats, and who have held responsible county offices, to which they were elected as Democratic nominees, also declare for Harrison and protection.

"A banker and manufacturer, having varied interests in the industrial establishments of the city and elsewhere, attended the Republican ratification meeting Saturday night, and is enthusiastic.

"All these are men of prominence and influence, and this list could be largely extended. But these are enough to show the trend of the public opinion in this heretofore benighted Democratic section.

"A young man said to your correspondent to-day: 'I belong to a political club composed of young men who will cast their first vote in November next. In this club as members are twenty-two young men who belong to Democratic families, and have been brought up in the strictest principles of Democracy, every one of whom are red-hot for Harrison, Morton and protection to American industries, American labor and American homes.' He named the young men, but thinks it not good policy to make their names public.

"Talk about Harrison not carrying Indiana! His majority will run very considerably above ten thousand."

NOTE.—The best evidence of Gen. Harrison's popularity with the working-men rests in the fact that at his own home, there are eight large clubs composed exclusively of mechanics, who are supporting him. The membership of these clubs already numbers over 3,000. One club is composed entirely of railroad employes, with a membership of nearly 1,000.

HIS OPINIONS IN 1878.

In 1878 Gen. Harrison was a candidate for no office, he was seeking no votes, but in a speech delivered at Richmond, in this State, on the 9th of August of that year, he thus spoke of the wages of workingmen, and what he thought ought to be done for them:

"Another direction in which practical relief may be given to large classes of laboring men is in the laws securing and enforcing prompt payment of wages. In the case of labor debts owing by railroad corporations, the courts have, in the exercise of their equity powers, without legislation, given a preference over mortgage bonds to labor claims accrued within six months of the appointment of a receiver. The equity of a laborer whose wages have been unjustly withheld for seven months is certainly not weakened by his added month of waiting. There seems to be no good reason why there should not be given by proper legislation to the employes of all corporations and manufacturing companies a first lien for wages due. Such a law might not be operative in the full against existing mortgages, but it would be as to all future liens. Holders of mortgage securities would then have an interest to see that wages were paid, while they could protect themselves against the mismanagement of those who controlled the enterprise by making the non-payment of these labor liens a cause of forfeiture of the mortgage entitling the mortgagee to foreclose. If any railroad or other business enterprise can not earn enough to pay the labor that operates it and the interest on the bonds, no right-minded man can hesitate to say which ought to be paid first. The men who have invested money in the enterprise, or loaned money on its securities, ought to have the right to stop the business when net earnings fail, but they can not honestly appropriate the earnings of the engineer, or brakeman, or laborer.

"When a court, on motion of the bondholders, seizes a railroad and operates it by a receiver, the chancellor will yield nothing for interest on the bonds till he has paid the men who operate the road. Why should there be any other rule for a President? But not only should payment be made with promptness should be enforced. Great wrong is done by delay, though ultimate payment may be certain. Forced to buy on credit at enhanced prices or sell at heavy discount. This, I believe, could be remedied by prohibiting, under proper penalties, the directors to other purposes until the labor roll is